

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

[No. 1538.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

(Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. M.

February 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARK KET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac-Brandy.

February 12.

RECEIVED,

Per Schooner FAIRPLAY, from BOSTON,
And for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate.

IN STORE,

Imperial
Young Hyson } TEAS.
Hyson-Skin
Rufus and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter cuts Vidonia
Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogheads retailing Molasses
Hogheads and barrels New-England Rum
Casks and boxes Irish Raisins
Mould and Dip Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse Salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Men's coarse and fine Shoes
Beltona Gunpowder, &c.
February 28.

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer, the other two are good spinners, and one of them washes and irons well and understands house work of every kind. They are hired for no fruit. For further particulars apply to the print.

February 18.

I have been informed that one of the Partners of Land advertised for sale by A. S. O. and Thomas Cooks, under a deed of trust from John Withers, to secure John and M. Schmitt, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: It is, all persons are cautioned against purchasing to much of the same as is included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
35 sheets Milled do.
December 18.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,
First quality Sweet Cider, by the barrel.

Spiced Salmon, in kegs,
Raisins, in boxes,
Corn'd Cod-Fish, first quality,
Flax,
Sweet Oranges,
Apples,
Fresh Shellbarks,
English Walnuts,
First quality table Cod-Fish;

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who has by express from Baltimore, a quantity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold low by the box.

February 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by Joseph Neale to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to Peter Sheron I will expose to sale (for cash) at the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock.

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 27.

Planter of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26.

We are well equipt for Ploughing, Seeding and Harrowing. Apply to

Edward H. Jacobs, or

Cuthbert Harris.

February 26.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March. Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke street, will be leased for twenty-one years. Any person desirous of renting this property, will please send in their proposals, previous to the first day of April next: to

John Fanny } Committee

Mordecai Miller } or

Thomas Preston. } Council.

February 22.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
London-Imperial Cloths
and Calimerees,
Benetton's patent Corsets,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Mouselines, Floristries,
Imperial, clouded and white Marcellines,
Toilettes, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kersey, Halfbacks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 1/2 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambricks do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonnade and figured India Massins
India and British Book do.
Late Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Ple Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perianis,
Bafias, Mamboodies,
Dewlafs, Ticklenburg,
Onaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Feb. 22.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

22,000 lbs. first quality Caracass COCOA,

3,200 lbs. do. Island do.
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
15 do. Logwood,
1,800 feet large Mahogany,
For sale by

R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA WINE.

February 24.

Just Received, and for Sale,
1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 rolls of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green C. Rice.

The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of Butter of good quality.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

100 bbls. Mulcovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Fiklin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and Groceries, as usual
Mandeville & Jamieson,

February 12.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Prior Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

February 22.

PRINTER.

Just Landed,

From the schooner FRIENDSHIP, and for sale by
WASHINGTON PARKER, on liberal terms;
21 hogheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogheads-Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Brandy,
25 quintals Cod-Fish.
February 17.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible: Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage in business for the ensuing season, will co any Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet or dry goods for one half the amount of work contracted for.

R. G. LANPHER.

February 19.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 17th January, an apprentice boy named ADAM BOYER. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me, or to Captain Campbell, jailor, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him, and all makers of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as I will put the law in force against any one offending.

LEVI TALBERT.

February 28.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16.

Esquire of the Printer.

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner KAKA AMERICAN, from Antigua,

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Also English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Meth. Books
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts.

Sweet Oranges, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg,
ALCO ON HAND.

Candies by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Tea,
Coffee.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass.

R. T. Hoob & Co.

Feb. 28.

CO2W

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 19th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,
THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called PARADISE, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Ashleigh, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,

WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,

Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. cotts:Mid:7M

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong.

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Maccina,
Buffaloes,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-England Rum.

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Liners.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground
Ginger, Baker Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Pig Blue, Soap, Mould, Dip and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Florant
Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

Lead in Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixie's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Do. mignon's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Thursday, February 13.

(Continued.)

MR. ANDERSON. Mr. President—The hon. member from Vermont (Mr. Smith) seems to entertain an opinion, that it will be indelicate toward the president of the United States to adopt the resolution now under consideration. Having been a member of the committee who reported it, I feel somewhat bound to endeavor to obviate this objection, having done which I shall then proceed to answer some other objections, and offer some reasons in favor of adopting the resolution. I expect it will be conceded that if it be constitutional to pass this resolution, it cannot be indelicate toward the president. Let us examine the language of the constitution upon this point. The constitution says that the president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties. Now I contend that the true meaning of this clause is, that the advice should precede the making of the treaty, and that it was touched in the language in which we find it, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the senate, as to the principles upon which the treaty should be made. And upon examining your executive journal, you will find that this construction was given to the constitution by general Washington; who, having been president of the convention, must reasonably be supposed to have understood the true intent and meaning of the constitution in all its parts. And so far did he extend the construction for which I contend, that the executive journal will shew, in order to ask the advice of the senate, relative to a treaty he contemplated making, that in the year 1790, he actually took his seat, in the president's chair of this body, and asked the advice of the senate upon sundry articles, which he proposed making the basis of the treaty. Thus it would seem that the first president of the U. States, in discharge of his duty, had given the foregoing construction to the constitution.—Some inconveniences having, however, been found to arise from this mode of asking the advice of the senate, it has since fallen into disuse. But the latter practice cannot, nor ought not to be considered, as condemning the construction of which I conceive the constitution is fairly susceptible. Because the construction given by the first president, so immediately after the adoption of the federal constitution, must be considered as proceeding from the true sense and correct opinion, which he then entertained of their respective rights of the treaty making power.

In support of this construction, Mr. President, I can also shew, from your executive journals, so late as last session, that the senate passed a resolution requesting the president to make a treaty with the Creek nation of Indians. And although it may be said that the Creeks not being a foreign nation, it is not an apposite case, I however conceive the principle to be precisely the same. For we have always treated the Indians as independent nations, and the same proceedings and formalities have uniformly been had in making the treaties, and ratifying them, as have been had with other nations. So much, Mr. President, I have thought proper to say, in order to show that if we pass this resolution, we do not offer any indelicacy to the president. But, on the contrary, will only exercise our constitutional power, which the peculiar and perilous situation of our country seems imperiously to demand. I should not have taken up so much time upon this point had not the constitutionality of passing the resolution been also objected to by the other hon. member from Vermont (Mr. Bradley.)

In discussing the merits of the resolution now under consideration, it will be necessary that we keep constantly in view the great principle of the one which has already passed this house, by a unanimous vote, because this second resolution is predicated upon the principle of the first. In the first we declare, that the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudication of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of the United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

In order to shew the ground we have taken is correct, I will take leave to refer to a book (entitled an examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to cap-

ture a neutral trade, not open in time of peace) ascribed to a gentleman high in office, who has deservedly acquired great celebrity in the political world. It will be found that the principle contended for in the resolution, I have cited, obtained as early as the first rise of regular commerce, and was even reduced to system, as early as 1338. To this doctrine Great Britain acceded by treaty with Sweden, in 1655, and afterwards, in 1674, she actually claimed and enjoyed the benefit of a free trade, she being at that time in peace, and the Dutch in war with France. With what kind of pretext can Great Britain pretend to deprive us of the exercise of the very rights which she herself had claimed, and exercised upon precisely the same principles? Besides those neutral rights have, by constant and very long usage, become the established law of nations, and have from time to time been ingrafted into many treaties, even where Great Britain was herself a party. Upon this doctrine thus sustained, we request the President to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of our citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, and upon the indemnification of such American citizens for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations. It has been objected that the language of this resolution is too strong, that the words demand and insist go too far; and that the absolute restoration of our vessels, &c. will by these words being retained, be made the *sine qua non* of an accommodation with Great Britain. If, sir, we were to express ourselves, in less forcible language, we should, in my opinion, subvert our own principles, and recede from the high ground we have taken, which might eventually radically destroy our neutral rights, and completely paralyze our commerce.

The words demand and insist are diplomatic, and as such most proper to be used, and the more so, as they seem to be appropriate to the principle of the first resolution. But, Mr. President, the latter part of this resolution, by which indemnification may be made, and new arrangements entered into with Great Britain, so far ameliorate those precedent words that the President will possess ample powers, according to a true exposition of the whole taken together, and he will not, in my opinion, be trammelled in the manner the gentleman from Ohio conceives. In settling national differences, it has ever been necessary, in some points to give a little, and in others to take, according as the peculiar circumstances, upon which the negotiation might happen to turn, either upon a point of national honor, or an interesting point of national commerce, or both so connected as not well to be severed. Upon the whole, Mr. President, I do believe it will be highly important that the Senate should, at this interesting moment, express their opinion upon our national concerns with Great Britain in such language, that the sense we entertain of our injuries cannot be mistaken. The principles and policy of our government require, that we should prefer negotiation in the first instance; and the adoption of the resolution, by a strong vote of this body, will doubtless add great weight to the object. If, however, we should unfortunately be driven to the dernier resort, I trust we shall never recede one point from the ground we have taken, as expressed in our first resolution.

(To be continued.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

We are disappointed in the receipt of news from Boston. The following is the only article in the papers by yesterday's mail. Captain Vinall had London papers as late as the 22d of December but he gave them to the captain of a French man of war.

FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Vinall, from Liverpool, who sailed from thence the 25th December, informs, that various reports respecting the military occurrences on the continent, were in circulation a few days previous to his sailing; but the last was, that Bonaparte's Grand Army had been defeated.

Captain Whiting, of the brig Farmer, arrived last night in 14 days from St. Thomas, states that on the 11th of February a French fleet consisting of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates, arrived at the city of St. Domingo. And on the 10th, admiral Duckworth, with 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates, passed St. Thomas bound to leeward: 2 sail of the line followed the next day.

Captain Matthews, of the Hannah Bartley, in the night of the 7th inst. 5 leagues

to leeward of St. Domingo, he fell in with a British squadron of eight or nine sail.

By the schooner Two Brothers, in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have received St. Kitts, papers to the 7th inst.

Basseterre, Feb. 7.

On Saturday last, his majesty's fleet, under admiral Duckworth, sailed from this road to leeward in search of the enemy, his majesty's sloop King Fisher having arrived that day, and communicated the important intelligence that a French fleet of 7 sail of the line, and 4 frigates, had been seen on the 25th ult. in the Mona Passage. These are said to be a part of a squadron of 10 sail of the line, 10 frigates and a brig, that sailed from Brest 30 days before.

On Monday last, three heavy ships (supposed to be part of the scattered French fleet) passed this road to leeward. We sincerely hope they may form a junction with the British fleet.

This day a ship arrived from Antigua, for Quebec, she brings an account that his Prussian Majesty has joined the coalition, and taken possession of Holland—that sir James Craig had effected his landing with the British, as had also the Russian troops from Cortu, at Venice; that lord Cathcart commanded the infantry, and his royal highness the duke of Kent the British cavalry, on the continent; that seven sail of the line had made their escape from some other port of France; and, that admiral lord A. Beauclerc, with 5 sail of the line, may be momentarily expected in pursuit of them.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.

We learn from Washington that two resolutions have passed the Senate of the U. States.—The first declaratory of our neutral rights.—The second advising the appointment of two envoys to the court of St. James, to adjust the existing differences between the U. States and G. Britain.

February 27.

Captain Brown, of the brig Sally, from Guadaloupe, informs, that by a vessel from Antigua, at Basseterre, he learnt the capture of the brig Molly, Wheldon, of and for Philadelphia, from St. Pierre, and sch'r Active Trader, Soissons, of and for Philadelphia, from Senegal & Martinique, both sent into that island.

Capt. B. says there was no news at Guadaloupe. Markets were dull: Flour 8 dollars, and pork from 20 to 22 dollars per barrel.

Captain Dixey, of the schooner Nancy and Katy, from Campeachy (whose arrival we mentioned on Tuesday last) has politely furnished us with the following extracts from his log-book.

January 22d, left Lagoon, in company with sch'r Venus, of New York, bound to New Orleans.

January 31st, in lat. 27, 31, N. long. 89; W. fell in with a fleet of 7 sail of Spanish merchantmen, from Campeachy, bound to Havana, consisting of four brigs and three schooners, armed and full of men, who brought me to; when a boat manned from one of them came on board, and went to plundering, having their great knives in their hands, threatening our lives, if we offered to stop them. Their mate who came with them (an Irishman) demanded seeing my papers. When going down in the cabin to get them, the men that were there plundering run at me with their knives, when I was obliged to return on deck, & by that time a brig came under my lee, who their mate told me was their commodore and would see me righted, when I immediately hailed him and told how I was treated; when he ordered me on board with my papers, and after strictly examining them, ordered our clothes, &c. to be given up (who then had a boat-load of plunder) on conditions to keep company with the fleet, as it was bound to the eastward, and not offer to go out of gun shot or he would sink us.

February 2d, bore down on the commodore and asked him his reasons for detaining me, his answer was he would sink me if I did not rest contented! and after that every night stationed me between two armed brigs. On the 3d, all the captains in the fleet came on board, with men to search us, on suspicion of having money on board! On the 6th, in the morning, at day break, an English frigate hove in sight in lat. 26, 00, N. long. 85, 00, W. the four brigs formed a line to engage her, and the three schooners hauled their wind and stood to the eastward; at 7 A. M. the frigate being within gun shot the action commenced and lasted for two glasses, when three of the four brigs made sail and stood to the S. W. the 4th fought the frigate for six glasses longer, when she struck, and in

half an hour was manned and went in chase of the other three brigs. The wind being light could see the frigate nearly within gun shot of them at sun down. On the night following calm, could hear a constant firing for one hour.

BALTIMORE, February 27.

Arrived—schooner Three Sisters, Rich, 47 days from Madeira, and 22 days from Cape de Verdes. Left at Madeira, January 10, ship Brutus, Toby, Rhode Island; brig Diana, Woolfendale, of New York; both to sail in two days. At Cape de Verdes, February 1st, brig Blackmore, of Boston; schooner Mary Browning, Jenkins, of New York; Franklin, Jenkins, do.

On board the Three Sisters came passenger a gentleman that was mate of the British ship Florio, of London who gives the following information: that on the 7th of December, in lat. 30, 27, long. 26, 30, they were fallen in with by a squadron of French ships from Brest, consisting of the Regulus, 34 guns; Cybelle, 44, President 44; and a brig of 18; that they had captured out of the fleet, the ship Florio, John of London; Hero, Currey of Port-Glasgow; Robert Deryshire, of Liverpool; Betive, Simons, of ditto;—all of which, except the Hero, had arrived at Cape-de-Verdes. The officers and passengers of the different ships were all released, and the crews detained onboard; they had sailed, it was supposed, for Cayenne.

Also, brig Eliza Ann, Thompson, 10 days from Port-Petre (Guad.) Left sch'r Edward, Parrott, for Baltimore, in 9 days; Polly, Perkins, Castine, just arrived.

The sch'r. Alliance, Newman, and Three Sisters, Rich, Hence, arrived at Madeira, December last.

Arrived snow Paragon, Evileth, from Leghorn—Left there Dec. 13, ship Phoenix, Patterson, for Philadelphia, next day; Trent, Kinsman, of Salem; Rebecca, Nimmo, of Norfolk, for London; brigs Herald, of Kennebeck, for Salem; Lucy, —, of Boston; Louisa Wheeden, Rutter, of Baltimore; Alexander, Rees of do, for Marfeiles; Molly, Adam, of Philadelphia, the Medina; Washington, of Alexandria; ship Cincinnati, schooner Molly, of Boston; Howard, Williams of Philadelphia, Jan. 2, off Cape Palmas, spoke brig Ann, McCully, of Newburyport, from Alicante for Newry. 3d, schooner Fame, from Newburyport, for Leghorn, out 30 days. Touched at Malaga and failed from thence Jan. 14, in co. with the Herald, of Kennebeck; Stork, of Bristol, R. I. and schooner Ann, of Gloucester. Left there brig Mary, of New York; barque Hope, of Newburyport, for Leghorn; schooner Margaret Ann, of New York; Andromeda, —, of Boston; schooner —, of Danbury.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

COMMUNICATION.

To contribute to the assistance of those learned and pious persons, who are engaged in the arduous undertaking of unfolding to the understanding of the benighted children of the east, the divine revelations and transcendent beauties contained in the Holy Scriptures, must be a pleasing task to the man of genuine piety, the moralist and philanthropist.

Whoever admires the lively painting, the glow of fancy, and the strength of description, which pervade the book of Job; the soul-soothing and tender lyric poetry of David; the towering sublimity and energetic majesty of Isaiah; the pathetic and elagic strains of Jeremiah; the fervid zeal and ardor of Ezekiel; and the poetical spirit which characterises the minor prophets. Whoever has discovered the all interesting and affecting manner, in which piety towards God, and benevolence towards men, are taught and inculcated by the divine precepts delivered by the Saviour of the world, his apostles, and servants, as exhibited in the New Testament: Whoever have "the love of God shed abroad in their hearts," must ardently desire that the sacred scriptures may be displayed, "to every people, kindred, tongue and nation."

There is no person, however poor, but may either in a pecuniary way, or by good wishes, aid and further such a work, for "the prayers of the righteous man availeth much." A small part of that expense occasioned by the pride and vanity, which flutter in the breasts of the giddy sons and daughters of dissipation and frivolity; or a pittance of the expenditure of the gamester and voluptuary, in pursuit of their degrading and vicious pleasures, might be diverted from those impure channels, and this applied towards the diffusion of "the Waters of Life."

This evening at 8 o'clock, Rev. S. CAYENDER (a deliverer of discourses in hopes to be favored by who will impartially themselves.

AS Mr. John Y. re-elected a member of SWANN, Esq. is proposed the consideration of the ward, by

The house were prior to Mr. Dawson's re-election to fortifications. Mr. Cook, and Mr. and Mr. Macon and Mr. Early however, to ease the gun, be brought forward, to be considered it a better than the one under con-

Reports are various ter being sent to Great of opinion there will others say there will idea, however, is, that sent. But it is supposed that the may go clothed to that naughty na-

The senate we under dayengaged on the bill Wright, relative to our seamen, after our whole was struck out. Be it enacted, that a n reported in its room, which lar late.—Ibid.

John Warner Rose, tigua, has been appointed commercial agent for that i-

We have been favoured casible house in this city, ter from London, dated and the accompanying law cilian of London.

LONDON GENTLEMEN—AS the government, relative to th nation of neutrals having enemy's colonies, is beco greatest importance to th general, and to American and preforming it may n yourselves, we take the the other side, a copy of a pole of procuring the best conduct now to be adopte in such adventures, togeth one of the most eminent ci ty courts.

A & B. merchants at and citizens of the Unite and extensively connected Europe, from the different learn that the produce of t selling at high prices, an with those of New York, margin for successful a quence of which, they deter go of Havana and Martin Caracca cocoa, log and port of Leghorn, and in pur they attend the public sale vate warehouses of individ ceed in purchasing so much of each of the above arti partly by private sale, bill are tendered by the seller purchasers to a magistrate, b as well as the former, ma such purchasers, and the p the bills of parcels, which by the English, French, other confus whose ligat needful. For the tr petty, an American vessel of which it is ship, and the intended voyage, furnished cumeors to establish the u the captain is also provide authenticated bills of parcels of lading in conformity, a the citizenship of A. and B ship of said cargo.

Quere? Can such vessel, Leghorn, be legally detainee and if detained, is either ve part thereof, subject to cond what would be the situatio cargo, if bound direct to a Amsterdam, Bourdeaux, or [O]r is it that it be a speculation effen America, for a voyage ad there, neither vessel nor carg such cargo would be subje whether destined to Leghorn Cadix, or any oth

manned and went in chase of the brig. The wind being a frigate nearly within gun range. On the night could hear a constant firing.

DRE, February 27. The Three Sisters, Rich, deira, and 22 days from left at Madeira, January 10, for Rhode Island, and of New York, two days. At Cape de

at, brig Blackmore, of Mary Browning, Jan- ork; Franklin, Jenkins,

Three Sisters came passed, that was mate of the Bri- of London who gives the ation: that on the 7th of t. 30, 27, long 26, 30, in with by a squadron of

Brest, consisting of the; Cybelle, 44, President of 18; that they had cap- the ship Flora, John ro, Currey of Port-Glas,

Deryshire, of Liverpool, ons, of ditto, all of he Hero, had arrived at The officers and passen- ships were all released, tained on board; they had posed, for Cayenne.

Ann Thompson, 10, tre (Guad.) Left schi- for Baltimore, in 9 days; Casline, just arrived. liance, Newman, and Three ce, arrived at Madeira, De-

ragon, Evleth, from Leghorn 13, ship Phoenix; Patterson, text day; Trent, Kinfman, of Nimmo, of Norfolk, for rald, of Kenebeck, for Salem; oftton; Louisa Wheeden, Ru-

; Alexander, Rees, of do, for Adam, of Philadelphia, for ton, of Alexandria; ship Cin, Molly, of Boston; Howard, delphia, Jan. 2, off Cape Pal. Ann, M'Cully, of Newbury- for Newry. 3d, schooner outport, for Leghorn, out 30 Malaga and failed from thence th the Herald, of Kenebeck; R. I. and schooner Ann, of there brig Mary, of New, of Newburyport, for Leg- Margaret Ann, of New York; of Boston; schooner —,

Daily Advertiser.

DAY, MARCH 3.

COMMUNICATION.

to the assistance of those ous persons, who are en- dous undertaking of un- derstanding of the benig- e east, the divine revela- endant beauties contained pures, must be a pleasing of genuine piety, the mo- anthropist.

ires the lively painting, the nd the strength of descrip- ade the book of Job; the d tender lyric poetry of ering sublimity and ener- Isaiah; the pathetic and Jeremiah; the fervid zeal ekiel; and the poetical spl- iterises the minor prophet- scovered the all interesting nanner, in which piety to- benevolence towards men, nculated by the divine pr- y the Saviour of the world, and servants, as exhibited in ment: Whoever have "the d abroad in their hearts," esire that the sacred scrip- isplayed, "to every people, and nation."

person, however poor, but pecuniary way, or by good further such a work, for the righteous man availeth all part of that expense oc- currence and vanity, which easts of the giddy sons and isipation and frivolity; or the expenditure of the game- ary, in pursuit of their de- cious pleasures, might be towards the diffusion of "the

This evening at early candle-light the Rev. S. CAVENDER (an Independent) will deliver a discourse in the court house, and hopes to be favored with a hearing by those who will impartially hear and think for themselves.

AS Mr. John Fanney declines being re-elected a member of Council, THOMAS SWANN, Esq. is proposed in his room for the consideration of the voters of the 4th ward, by

A House-keeper.

The house were principally engaged yesterday on Mr. Dawson's resolutions relative to fortifications, &c. Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Clinton, advocated, and Mr. Mason and M. Early opposed. Mr. Early however signified his willingness, in case the gun boat system should be brought forward, to support that, as he considered it a better mode of defence than the one under consideration.

[Washington Fed.]

Reports are various respecting a minister being sent to Great Britain. Some are of opinion there will be one sent, while others say there will not. The prevailing idea, however, is, that a minister will be sent. But it is supposed certain non importation resolutions must be first prepared that he may go clothed with sufficient terror to that naughty nation.

[Ibid.]

The senate we understand, were yesterday engaged on the bill brought in by Mr. Wright, relative to the impressment of our seamen, after some discussion, the whole was struck out except the words, Be it enacted, that a new bill was then reported in its room, which met with a similar fate.—Ibid.

John Warner Rose, of the island of Antigua, has been appointed American commercial agent for that island.

We have been favoured by a respectable mercantile house in this city, with the following letter from London, dated the 20th November, and the accompanying law opinion of an eminent civilian of London.

New York paper.

LONDON, 20th Nov. 1805.

GENTLEMEN—AS the present system of our government, relative to the capture and confinement of neutrals having on board produce of the enemy's colonies, is become a subject of the greatest importance to the commercial world in general, and to American citizens in particular, and presuming it may not be uninteresting to yourselves, we take the liberty to hand you on the other side, a copy of a case drawn for the purpose of procuring the best information as to the conduct now to be adopted by neutrals engaged in such adventures, together with the opinion of one of the most eminent civilians in the Admiralty courts.

[CASE.]

A & B. merchants at New-York, subjects and citizens of the United States of America, and extensively connected with the continent of Europe, from the different quarters of which they learn that the produce of the enemy's colonies is selling at high prices, and on contrasting them with those of New-York, they find sufficient margin for successful adventure; in consequence of which, they determine on shipping a cargo of Havana and Martinique sugars and coffee, Caracas cocoa, log and Nicaragua wood to the port of Leghorn, and in pursuance of this scheme, they attend the public sales and examine the private warehouses of individuals, where they succeeded in purchasing so much as is deemed advisable of each of the above articles, partly at public, partly by private sale, bills of parcels for which are tendered by the sellers, accompanying the purchasers to a magistrate, before whom the latter, as well as the former, make oath to the fact of such purchases, and the particulars as stated in the bills of parcels, which oath is counter-signed by the English, French, Spanish, and such other consuls whose signatures may be deemed needful. For the transport of this property, an American vessel is chartered, on board of which it is shipped, and the vessel proceeds on the intended voyage, furnished with the regular documents to establish the neutrality of her flag; the captain is also provided with the afore-said authenticated bills of parcels, together with bills of lading in conformity, and the certificate of the citizenship of A. and B. also of their ownership of said cargo.

Query? Can such vessel, on such voyage to Leghorn, be legally detained by British cruisers, and if detained, is either vessel or cargo, or any part thereof, subject to condemnation; likewise, what would be the situation of this vessel and cargo, if bound direct to an enemy's port, say Amsterdam, Bourdeaux, or Cadiz?

[OPINION.]

If the transaction be truly as here stated, so that it be a speculation essentially originating in America, for a voyage actually commencing there, neither vessel nor cargo, nor any part of such cargo would be subject to condemnation, whether destined to Leghorn, Amsterdam, Bour-

deaux, in Europe; a detention however, may be legal, where the result may not be condemnation; what would justify detention can hardly be defined in answering a supposed case, because it must depend on a view of all the evidence taken together, both oral and documentary.

(Signed.)

F. LAWRENCE.

London, Nov. 19, 1805.

A new source of Vexation and Loss to the Neutral. EXTRACT.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF ANTIGUA.

Edward Bryan, Judge.

The schooner Washington, belonging to Mr. Soulie, of New Orleans, taken on her voyage from Bordeaux to New Orleans and sent into Antigua.

Opinion of the Judge.

That Mr. Soulie's right and property in the vessel and cargo as an American citizen, resting altogether upon his residence at New Orleans from the date of the cession of Louisiana by the government of France to the United States of America, it remains to be determined whether a native subject of France, who when Louisiana belonged to Spain, was a subject of that kingdom, and when it was ceded to France became again a French subject, and in both characters claiming to and from the countries of the enemy of Great Britain, shall be at once by the event of the sale of Louisiana to America, considered as an American citizen and entitled to the rights of neutrality. That is too much for this court to say, and is a question only to be decided by a superior tribunal. Considering therefore the vessel and cargo as the property of French subjects, &c. do order, adjudge and decree, and it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, as the definitive sentence of this honorable court, that the said schooner Washington and her cargo or lading (except such part as belongs to the Maller and which is hereby ordered to be restored) be & the same are hereby condemned to good and lawful prize to H. M. Cap Hippiemen's, whereof Edward Wolcombe, Esquire, is commander, and M'Leureux, whereof George Young, Esq. is commander, and to be delivered to their agent or agents accordingly to be divided, &c.

Antigua, Dec. 5, 1805.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL,

LONDON, December 19.

FUNERAL of LORD NELSON.

THE preparations for the interment of the remains of the illustrious Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, are now in a state of considerable forwardness. Jas. Wyatt, Esq. the surveyor-general, has been daily on attendance in the vestry room attached to that noble pile of building until yesterday when he left town to attend the mandate of his sovereign, to receive certain instructions relative to this solemn event. The state of the preparations at present consist only of the temporary pyramid, or wooden frame, which is placed under the centre of the Dome, where the body will be interred. This pyramid is twenty two feet in height, and is said to be a fac simile of the one intended to be erected there of pure statuary marble. Appropriate Latin and English inscriptions, with mottoes suitable are said to be already composed. It is since said that Mr. Mathew Wyatt, 3d son of the surveyor-general, has completed a most magnificent and perfectly unique sketch for a monument, for the lamented hero, which has been highly approved by all the artists of eminence who have seen it.—It has been reported that if the pyramid is erected in the centre of the dome, it will disfigure the aisle and obstruct the view of the church; no such thing, but on the contrary, as has been proved by the testimonies of all the first architects who have been consulted on the occasion, and Mr. Wyatt, in particular has declared, and no one will dispute his great and classically correct judgment, that it is the most appropriate place which can be pointed out, and so far from its being an incumbrance it will be, when finished one of the most grand, striking, and essential ornaments, that majestic building has to boast of. The expense of this superb monument is supposed will cost between 25 and 30 thousand pounds.

At the principal entrances into the aisle there will be erected platforms covered with matting, with hand rails on each side covered with green-baise. These avenues will lead to others, and these to the different seats which will be erected one tier over the other, upon the same principles of architecture as the London Theatres, tho' not upon the same construction, the present plan being a hollow square. In each seat there will be formed many divisions, and the whole will be regulated agreeably to the different classes of persons who may be admitted as spectators of the scene. The centre seats will be fitted up for the king, queen and royal family, and such illustri-

ous stangers who may be invited. These seats or more properly speaking, boxes, will be lined with black or crimson velvet. The whole of the seats will be made to accommodate about three thousand persons. The most pre-emptory orders will be given that not a ticket be sold on any pretence whatsoever. They will be at the disposal of the bishop of London, the dean and chapter, and the surveyor-general.—The choir is already fitting up with platforms and seats. The whole will be covered with green cloth.

It was the Defence man of war, which arrived at Chatham on Friday last, with the information of the approach of the Victory, with lord Nelson's body. It was placed last week in a leaden coffin. The features are said to be entire. On the arrival of the Victory at Greenwich the body will be removed from on board into the painted chamber (which is already fitted up for the occasion) where it will lie in state 7 days. On the 8th day it will be removed by water to Westminster stairs, and carried from thence into Whitehall chapel (instead of the admiralty as has been erroneously reported) where the body will lie in state one day only. On the 10th of Jan. the funeral will positively take place. The procession will set out from Whitehall precisely at ten o'clock in the morning, unless the lords of the treasury think proper to alter their instructions as already given. The procession will move with a slow and solemn pace through the city. Two hours are allowed for it to reach St. Paul's. Before this ceremony commences, about three hours will be occupied in the preparations. The solemnity of the scene commences by torch light, about four o'clock in the afternoon. A solemn dirge composed for the occasion, will be sung. St. Paul's bell will toll from day break until the body enters the church. The expense of the preparations, independent of the monument, is estimated at 9,000l.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following correspondence has taken place between this country and France upon the subject of prisoners of war. (COPY.)

Transport Office, May 23, 1805.

Sir, Although we still remain without receiving any answer to the proposition made to the French government, in our letter to you of the 13th September last, relative to a general exchange of prisoners of war, yet desirous always to promote the interests of humanity to the utmost of our power, we have not ceased to release and send to France, from time to time, all such prisoners of war, as from age, wounds or other causes, appear not likely again to become active enemies, and we accordingly embrace the present favorable season of the year, for sending from Bristol about forty French prisoners of this description, who will be conveyed to Marseilles in the same vessel with this letter.

In making this communication to you, it is fit that we should request of you to express our hope to the minister of marine, that the same motives which actuate us will induce the French government to send immediately to this country all such of the British prisoners in their possession, as are from either of the causes above mentioned become unfit for any active service, and consequently cannot add to the force of this country. Among the prisoners of this description, we beg to recommend to your notice, lieutenant W. Dalyell, who was made prisoner on the fourth of January last, and who appears by a certificate from the surgeon who attends him, of which the enclosed is a copy, to be so much disabled by the wounds, which he received at the time of his capture, as to require the utmost care and attention of his family. We have only to add, that if the French government will release this young officer, we will immediately release any French prisoner of equal rank, whom you may point out to us, in exchange for him.

(Signed)

RUPERT GEORGE, AMBROSE SERLE,

THOS. HAMILTON, J. BROWN.

Mr. Riviere, &c. &c.

Answer of the French Government.

[TRANSLATION]

Paris, September 3.

Gentlemen, I have laid before his excellency the minister of marine and the colonies, the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 28th May last, relative to the sending home English prisoners of war detained in France, whose age, wounds, or infirmities, had rendered incapable of being employed in active service, and particularly lieutenant Dalyell, of the Rattler cutter. His excellency directs me to inform you that nothing can be done upon the subject,

without a formal order from the emperor, and that, under the present circumstances, his imperial majesty cannot attend to the business.

Doubt not, gentlemen, of the zeal with which I shall renew the representation, as soon as circumstances shall permit, and of my eagerness to communicate to you the determination which shall be adopted upon the subject.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

RIVIERE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Communicated for Publication in the Trenton Te-

acralist.

Doctor Dexter, of Boston, has discovered, as is supposed, the Egyptian Cement, that will resist water, and form a perfect mortar. The first attempt he made was for the purpose of preventing the water running into his house by the sides of the chimney. He made a common water-pail full of ordinary lime and sand mortar, and added thereto one pound of brown sugar, which after he had stirred it in the mortar, rendered it so soft as to prevent its use for upwards of two hours, after which period it began gradually to stiffen. He then plastered round the chimneys on the roof of his house, and in two or three days afterwards he found it so hard, that it was with considerable difficulty he drove a nail into it with a hammer. It has since been called the water, and kept this secret tight.

The next experiment he made was the covering of an old wooden house, that was to be sold, with a new coat of the owner was obliged to pull it off and cover it anew. It was found that the house itself was much better off, and had been done. It is found that sugar is a much cheaper way to cover a house in this way, than by giving it a coat of white paint. This is a most important discovery, and one that will be of great service to the world. It is a discovery that will be of great service to the world. It is a discovery that will be of great service to the world.

It is also found that molasses will answer as well, except that it changes the colour of the mortar which sugar will not. In covering houses with tile or slate tiles, molasses is preferred.

It is also found sufficient to take a quart of molasses to a bushel of mortar, or thereabouts; the mortar must be made at least two or three hours before it can be used.

I have such confidence in the cement, that I intend to cover a house I am building at Fowler's Hook with it.

Yours, &c.

ANTH. DEY.

Cal. Kenty.

27th May, 1805.

New method of making Paper.—A patent has been taken out for a new and very superior method of making paper to that which has been hitherto in use. Instead of doing the work by hand, a very simple machinery is employed, which facilitates the making of paper to an inconceivable degree. The paper is made of all dimensions. Indeed, by the aid of a continual and circular motion, imagined by the inventor, after he had first made the discovery, paper may be made of an immense size, or rather to an infinite extent. By this last improvement too the paper is made at a single stroke; or in other words, supposing an enormous quantity of the paste or liquid prepared and placed on one side of the machine, it will issue from the other side in the perfect form of paper, which will never and till the substance is exhausted.

(London paper.)

FOR SALE,

Between six and seven hundred acres of good farming LAND, In Jefferson County, Virginia, four miles from Charlottesville, and one from the river Shenandoah.

ON THIS tract are several good springs of water besides a large stream that passes nearly through the centre, on which is seated two merchant mills and one or two saw mills within half a mile of the land. The proportion of wood land is about one fourth or perhaps more. The improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms, with a fire place in each. A kitchen, smoke house, stable, and several other out houses. The terms are twenty dollars per acre, and three hundred and thirty dollars for a part of the improvements; one fourth ready cash, and the balance in bonds for three equal payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. P. A. Allen and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Thomas Fairfax.

March 3.

e 9 p

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of next month, [March] on the farm of Captain Thomas Phillips, junr.

Six valuable Slaves, viz.

Three men, two women, and one girl; a very valuable blooded stud horse, four other horses, a flock of cattle, sheep and hogs, a wagon and gear, with sundry tools and plantation utensils, and a parcel of corn, and fodder.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, containing four hundred and forty eight and a half acres, whereon are erected good and convenient buildings, a great proportion of which land is cleared and strong. The above property taken and given up to satisfy sundry judgments obtained by James Waugh, sheriff, as per executions in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner F. C.

March 3.

ORDERED,
THAT the following persons be appointed
commissioners for superintending the elec-
tions to be held in the different wards of the town,
on **TUESDAY**, the 4th day of *March* next, for
the choice of members of the COMMON COUN-
CIL of Alexandria, for the ensuing year, viz.

The elections for the first ward to be held at Frederick Shack's tavern, on Prince street; for the second ward at the Court House; for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King Street, and for the fourth ward at John Stewart's house, the corner of Prince and St. Alaph streets.

TESS.

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has
received via Baltimore,
A Handsome assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or on short cred-
it, to punctual customers.

An extensive assortment of English and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.
N. B. Book-binding of every description done at a short notice and on reasonable terms.
 February 24. d

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 29.

Richard Bland Lee.
Virginia, Feb. 10. 82W

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

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